BACKGROUND NOISE ELIMINATING APPARATUS AND METHOD, AND

STORAGE MEDIUM STORING PROGRAM REALIZING SUCH METHOD

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application 2000-

5 267576, filed on September 4, 2000, the entire contents of which are incorporated

herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
A) FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10   The present invention relates to a background noise eliminating

apparatus and method suitable for eliminating background noise components from

an impulse response waveform, and to a storage medium storing a program

realizing such a method.

B) DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

15   An effector for generating sounds given a sound effect of an acoustic

space such as a hall and a church is known, which effector records an impulse

response waveform of the acoustic space and superposes a sample data

sequence of the impulse response waveform upon sample data such as music

sounds.

20   Sample data of an impulse response waveform of an acoustic space

can be obtained by sampling an analog signal waveform of sounds in the acoustic

space converted into an electric signal by a microphone. Sample data of an

impulse response waveform is generally mixed with unnecessary background

noise components in addition to main sounds.

25   The background noises are, for example, air conditioning sounds in

a hall, illumination hums and the like picked up by a microphone.

As an effector gives a sound effect, background noise components contained in an impulse response waveform are superposed upon sample data such as music sounds. The sound effect initially intended by the effector cannot be obtained.

5   From the above reason, it is necessary to eliminate background noise components contained in an impulse response waveform. Conventionally, background noise components have been eliminated (or reduced) by the following two methods.

(First Method)

10   Two processes are repeated until background noises are eliminated. One process is to eliminate a signal in a frequency band assumed to contain background noises from an impulse response waveform by using an equalizer, and the other process is to reproduce sounds of the impulse response waveform and confirm whether background noises are still contained.

15   (Second Method)

Frequencies of an impulse response waveform are analyzed by fast Fourier transform (FFT). An operator identifies the frequency band containing background noise components from the analysis results, and selects a band-elimination filter for removing the identified frequency band. By using the selected

20   band-elimination filter, signal components in the frequency band assumed by the operator to contain background noise components are removed from the impulse response waveform.

The above-described background noise eliminating methods are, however, associated with the following problems.

25   (First Method)

An operator is forced to change or finely adjust the frequency

2

characteristics of an impulse response waveform by operating an equalizer and to listen reproduced sounds to confirm the results. It takes, therefore, some time for the background noise eliminating work. Reproductivity is not possible because each operator may show different results of the background noise component

5 eliminating work.

(Second Method)

An operator is forced to select a band-elimination filer and set various parameters necessary for filtering. Reproductivity is not possible because each operator may show different results of the background noise component

10 eliminating work. In order to eliminate background noise components, frequency analysis by FFT and a filtering process are required so that the background noise component eliminating work is complicated and takes some labor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 It is an object of the present invention to provide a background noise eliminating apparatus and method capable of automatically deriving background noise components from an impulse response waveform and eliminating the background noise components, and to a storage medium storing a program realizing such a method.

20 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a background noise eliminating apparatus, comprising: envelope detecting means for detecting an envelope of an impulse response waveform from a sample data sequence of the impulse response waveform; section detecting means for detecting a section during which a slope of the envelope detected by said

25 envelope detecting means takes a value in a predetermined range including "0" during a predetermined time or longer; means for determining a background noise

3

component value in accordance with sample data of the impulse response waveform during the section detected by said section detecting means; and background noise component eliminating means for reducing an absolute value of the sample data of the impulse response waveform by the background noise

5   component value determined by said determining means.

Background noise components are automatically detected and removed from an impulse response waveform. A background noise component eliminating work can be automatically performed and a work time taken to eliminate background noise components can be shortened. The results of the

10   background noise component eliminating works made by different operators are made uniform, and the reproductivity of the works can be maintained. The background noise component eliminating process can be realized with a simple structure.

15   BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of the structure of an effector according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart illustrating a registration operation to be executed by a CPU of the effector of the embodiment.

20   Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram illustratively showing a sampling operation to be executed by an A/D converter circuit of the embodiment.

Figs. 4 and 5 are flow charts illustrating a background noise component eliminating process to be executed by CPU of the effector of the embodiment.

25   Figs. 6A and 6B and Fig. 7 are schematic diagrams illustratively showing the outline of the background noise eliminating process of the

4

embodiment.

Figs. 8A to 8D are schematic diagrams illustrating modifications of the embodiment.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments will be described in order to facilitate understanding of the invention. The embodiments are illustrative examples of the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Various modifications are possible without departing from the scope and spirit of the

10 invention.

A-1: CONSTITUTION OF EMBODIMENT

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of the structure of an effector 20 according to an embodiment of the invention.

15 An effector 20 is an apparatus for generating sounds given a sound effect of an acoustic space such as a hall and a church, which effector records an impulse response waveform of the acoustic space and superposes a sample data sequence of the impulse response waveform upon sample data such as music sounds.

20 This effector 20 provides a function of a background noise eliminating apparatus. As shown in Fig. 1, the effector 20 has an operation unit 101, a read only memory (ROM) 102, a random access memory (RAM) 103, an analog/digital (A/D) converter circuit 104, a central processing unit (CPU) 105, a display unit 106, a sound effect data memory 107 and a digital/analog (D/A) converter circuit 108. A bus 109 interconnects these circuit components. A

25 microphone 10 is connected to the A/D converter circuit 104, and an amplifier 30

5

connected with a speaker 30 is connected to the D/A converter circuit 108.

The operation unit 101 has an operation panel with keys. An operator manipulates each key to supply a corresponding signal to CPU 105. ROM 102 stores a program and data for controlling the effector 20. RAM 103

5 temporarily stores various data necessary for executing a registration process, a background noise component eliminating process and the like to be described later.

The A/D converter circuit 104 acquires an instantaneous value of an analog signal waveform of sounds picked up with the microphone 10 each time a

10 sampling clock of a predetermined frequency is supplied, and outputs digital data (sample data) corresponding to the instantaneous value.

CPU 105 executes the program stored in ROM 102 to control each circuit component connected to the bus 109. In accordance with a predetermined algorithm, CPU 105 automatically detects background noise components from

15 sample data of an impulse response waveform, and eliminates the background noise components.

The display unit 106 has a liquid crystal display panel and a driver circuit for controlling the liquid crystal display panel. The sound effect data memory 107 stores impulse response waveform data to be superposed upon

20 sample data such as music sounds for giving sound effects.

The effector 20 superposes the sound effect impulse response waveform data stored in the sound effect data memory 107 upon sample data such as music sounds, to thereby generate digital sound data given the sound effect. This digital data is reproduced as sounds from the speaker 40 via the D/A

25 converter circuit 108 and amplifier 30.

The effector 20 of this embodiment has the structure described

6

above.

A-2: OPERATION OF EMBODIMENT

The operation of the effector will be described with reference to Figs. 2 to 7.

The effector 20 displays a menu on the display unit 106. An operator selects a desired item in the menu. If the operator selects a sound effect data acquisition mode from the menu and a corresponding signal is supplied from the operation unit 101, CPU 105 executes the following routine of a registration process.

(1) Registration Process

Fig. 2 is a flow chart illustrating a registration process to be executed by CPU 105 of the effector 20 of this embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 2, upon a key operation by an operator notifying a start timing of acquiring impulse response waveform data, CPU 105 instructs a tone generator (not shown in the drawing) to generate an impulse sound and instructs the A/D converter circuit 104 to execute sampling (Step S101).

In response to this instruction, the A/D converter circuit 104 starts a sampling process.

This sampling process will be described specifically. First, the microphone 10 collects sounds in the acoustic space in which the microphone 10 is installed, and converts the collected sounds into an analog signal waveform. As shown in Fig. 3, the A/D converter circuit 104 outputs sample data a[n] (n = 1, 2, 3,....) corresponding to instantaneous values of an analog signal waveform 200 converted by the microphone 10 at sampling clock generating timings [n] (n = 1, 2, 3,..., N-2, N-1, N (last value)).

Next, CPU 105 stores the sample data of the impulse response · waveform output from the A/D converter circuit 104 into RAM 103 (Step S102), and thereafter executes a background noise component eliminating process for the sample data of the impulse response waveform (Step S103). The details of the

5 background noise component eliminating process will be later given. CPU 105 then stores the sample data of the impulse response waveform with the background noise components being removed by the background noise component eliminating process into the sound effect data memory 107 as sound effect data (Step S104) to thereafter terminate the registration process.

10 A plurality of impulse response waveform data sets can be stored in the sound effect data memory 107. In order to distinguish between a plurality of impulse response waveform data sets, when the impulse response waveform data is stored at Step S104, the name of the impulse response waveform data is entered by the operator by using keys. The data name and impulse response

15 waveform data related to each other can therefore be stored in the sound effect data memory 107.

(2) Background Noise Eliminating Process

Figs. 4 and 5 are flow charts illustrating a background noise component eliminating process to be executed by CPU 105 of the effector 20 of

20 the embodiment.

A routine of this background noise component eliminating process is executed at Step S103 of the registration process. As shown in Fig. 4, CPU 105 calculates envelopes of the impulse response waveform from each sample data a[n] (n = 1 - N) of the impulse response waveform stored in RAM 103 at Step S102

25 of the registration process (Step S201).

There are two calculated envelopes. More specifically, as shown in

Fig. 6A, Step S201 calculates two envelopes 250a and 250b which are formed by connecting peaks respectively on the plus and minus sides of the impulse response waveform 201 constituted of the sample data a[n] (n = 1 to N).

Next, as shown in Fig. 6B, CPU 105 detects a section X during which the slopes of the calculated envelopes 250a and 250b take a value near to "0 (zero)" during a predetermined time or longer (Step S202). The section X detected at this Step S202 is a section during which it can be presumed that only the background noise components exist after the impulse response is terminated. It is therefore possible to obtain the values of background noise components during the section X from the sample data.

In this embodiment, a change in the slope of the envelope is monitored, and when the slope does not change during a predetermined time or longer, it is judged that the impulse response was terminated. In the following description, the sample data in the section X is represented by a[n] (n = na to nb).

Next, CPU 105 calculates an average value DCV of the sample data a[n] (n = na to nb) during the section X detected at Step S202 (Step S203). CPU 105 then subtracts the average value DCV from the sample data a[n] (n = 1 to N) constituting the impulse response waveform data (Step S204). Steps S203 and S204 can correct a DC offset.

This DC offset is noise components contained in a DC voltage supplied from a power source and results mainly from by the power source. The DC offset exists when the ground, i.e., apparatus ground, is not obtained reliably or in other cases.

After the DC offset is corrected, CPU 105 acquires a maximum value NoiseMax (NoiseMax ≥ 0) among the absolute values of the sample data a[n] (n = na to nb) during the section X (Step S205), and determines the NoiseMax value as

9

the value of the background noise components.

Next, CPU 105 initializes the value [n] to "1" (Step S206), and judges whether the sample data a[n] is a positive value of "0" or larger (Step S207). If the sample data a[n] is a positive value of "0" or larger, CPU 105 executes Step S208.

5   CPU 105 judges whether the sample data a[n] is the NoiseMax value or larger (Step S208). If the sample data a[n] is the NoiseMax value or larger, CPU 105 subtracts the NoiseMax value from the sample data a[n] to remove the background noise components from the sample data a[n] (Step S209) to thereafter execute Step S214. If CPU 105 judges that the sample data a[n] is

10   neither the NoiseMax value nor larger, the sample data a[n] is changed to "0" to remove the background noise components from the sample data a[n] (Step S210) to thereafter execute Step S214.

If CPU 105 judges at Step S207 that the sample data a[n] is not the positive value of "0" or larger, i.e., the sample data a[n] is a negative value, then

15   CPU 105 judges at Step S211 whether the absolute value (-a[n] of the sample value a[n] is the NoiseMax value or lager. If the absolute value of the sample data a[n] is the NoiseMax value or larger, CPU 105 adds the NoiseMax value to the sample data a[n] to remove the background noise components from the sample data a[n] (Step S212) to thereafter execute Step S214. If CPU 105 judges that the

20   absolute value of the sample data a[n] is neither the NoiseMax value nor larger, the sample data a[n] is changed to "0" to remove the background noise components from the sample data a[n] (Step S213) to thereafter execute Step S214.

After the background noise component eliminating process for one

25   sample data a[n] is completed by the Steps S207 to S213, CPU 105 stores the sample data a[n] with the background noise components having been removed in

RAM 103 (Step S214).

Thereafter, CPU 105 increments the value [n] by "1" (Step S215) and judges whether the value [n] is "N+1" (Step S216). If the value "n" is not "N+1", CPU returns to Step S207 whereat the background noise component

5 eliminating process for the sample data a[n] is executed.

If CPU 105 judges that the value [n] is "N+1", it is judged that the background noise component eliminating process for each sample data a[n] (n = 1 to N) has been completed. The background noise component eliminating process is therefore terminated and the flow returns to Step S104 of the registration

10 process.

As described above, in the background noise component eliminating process, the background noise components are removed from each sample data a[n] (n = 1 to N) constituting the impulse response waveform data. It is therefore possible to eliminate background noise components usually contained in the

15 impulse response waveform data, such as air conditioning sounds and illumination hums in an acoustic space.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing examples of an impulse response waveform 201 containing background noise components and an impulse response waveform 202 obtained by removing the background noise components from the

20 impulse response waveform 201 by the background noise component eliminating process.

In Fig. 7, as compared to the impulse response waveform 201 containing background noise components, the impulse response waveform 202 with the background noise components having been removed, has a slightly reduced amplitude of the waveform. This is because the background noise

25 component eliminating process removed the background noise components from

11

each sample data. By removing the background noise components, the impulse response waveform 202 has a waveform amplitude of "0" during the section X.

As described above, the effector 20 can form impulse response waveform data for sound effects with the background noise components having 5 been removed and registers it in the sound effect data memory 107. A process of giving the sound effects is executed by selecting desired impulse response waveform data from those data registered in the sound effect data memory 107 by using keys of the operation unit. The process of giving the sound effects can therefore be executed by using the impulse response waveform data whose DC 10 offset was corrected and whose background sound components were removed. Sounds of good quality with the sound effects can be produced.

B. Modifications

The present invention has been described in connection with the 15 preferred embodiments. The invention is not limited only to the above embodiments. It is apparent that various modifications, improvements, combinations, and the like can be made by those skilled in the art. Following modifications may be used.

(First Modification)

20 In the background noise component eliminating process of the above-described embodiment, the maximum value NoiseMax is acquired at Step S205 from the absolute values of sample data a[n] (n = na to nb) during the section X, and this NoiseMax value is used as the value of background noise components. However, for example, an average value of absolute values of the sample data 25 a[n] (n = na to nb) during the section X may be calculated to use this average value as the value of background sound components. The value of background

12

sound components may be determined by other methods so long at it is determined by using one or more sample data a[n] (n = na to nb) during the section X.

(Second Modification)

5   In the background noise component eliminating process of the above-described embodiment, the background noise components are removed from all sample data constituting the impulse response waveform data. However, for example, the background noise components may be removed from the sample data in a desired section designated by an operator.

10   In removing the background noise components from each sample data at the start point and following points designated by an operator, an amplitude of the background noise components to be removed may be changed, for example, 1/5, 2/5, 3/5,... of the amplitude of the background noise components.

(Third Modification)

15   In the above embodiment, as shown in Fig. 8A, a background noise eliminating apparatus 300 having ROM 102, RAM 103 and CPU 105 is built in the effector 20. Background noise components are removed from an impulse response waveform for sound effects. As shown in Fig. 8B, the background noise eliminating apparatus 300 may be built in a sampler 310. In this case, background

20 noise components may be removed when sound sample data such as music data and sound data is acquired and stored in a storage medium 311 such as a digital audio tape (DAT).

As shown in Fig. 8C, background noise components may be removed from sound sample data stored in a storage medium 311. As shown in

25 Fig. 8D, a background noise component eliminating program 350 for realizing the background noise eliminating function of the embodiment may be stored in a

13

storage medium 322 which can be read with a personal computer (PC) 320. In this case, the background noise eliminating function is realized by PC 320 by reading the background noise eliminating program 350 from the storage medium 322. In this case, the background noise eliminating function of the embodiment

5   may be distributed and sold as storage media 322.